

## DR. HOWE'S LETTER.

To the Ladies' Greek Committee of the United States.

Ladies—I address you for the last time with very different feelings from those which prompted me on former occasions.

Greece is no longer in a state to demand charity as one nation from another; she owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the Christian world for its generous succors in the hour of peril and agony, but to none more than to the females of America; nor do I believe there is on the page of history a nobler or more disinterested act of charity, than theirs to Greece. It is an honor to our country, to your sex, and to human nature; and every one who was employed in it, deserves her share of that honor—from the affluent city lady to the poorest serving girl, whose means were smaller, but whose motives were as pure.

Other agents have distributed many garments. I myself have given out about 50,000 pieces to women and children: it would be easy for me to procure hundreds of letters of thanks to you from females in Greece, but it seems to me superfluous and a little too like show; most of the poor creatures who have received the garments cannot read or write, and it would never enter into their simple minds to get up a letter; but I have read their thanks in their gushing eyes—heard their blessing on Americans, and Heaven has recorded their prayers for their benefactors. Go where you will in Greece, you see the blue checked gowns and cotton frocks made by you; ask the poor widow where she got her gown, and she will answer, "the Americans gave it me;" demand of any man, woman or child in Greece, what nation has been the kindest and most charitable to their country in the bitter hour of trial, and the answer ever is "America."

I have the honor to be, Ladies, respectfully yours,  
SAMUEL G. HOWE.

Isthmus of Corinth, Feb. 6th, 1850.

The Richmond Whig gives the following particulars in relation to the unfortunate murder recently committed in that city. It affords one of the most awful instances on record of the effects of unbridled passions:—

Charlotte Haywood charged with the murder of the colored girl Lucy Johnson, on the 29th ult. was brought before the Hastings Court yesterday, which had been specially called for the examination of this case. On the case being called, her counsel, John S. Myers and Robt. G. Scott, Esqs. moved a postponement of the case to the court in course, three weeks hence. Granted.

The prisoner appears to be about 25 years of age, rather under the middle size, her figure quite handsome. She wore a large sun bonnet, which hid her face, and prevented the spectators observing it. She was accompanied by her infant, an interesting looking girl of about two years of age. Her husband was also in court. She seemed to feel deeply the awful nature of her situation. Awful indeed it is—especially when contrasted with what she was a few years ago, before her marriage. She is represented by those who then knew her in Norfolk, where she was brought up and married, to have been the admiration of the circle in which she moved, as well for her personal beauty, as for her amiable conduct. What has brought her step by step from that happy, to her present miserable state, is generally known; but it is not our province, at least at this time, to speak of it.

Another Steam-boat Disaster.—We learn from the St. Lawrence Gazette, that a new steamboat, owned by E. B. Dodd, and others, of Brownville, Jefferson county, called the "Brownville," was burnt to the water's edge on Sunday the 9th inst. about thirty miles above Ogdensburg, while making her first trip on the river. She left Brownville for the latter place loaded principally with ashes, pork, beer and whiskey, and when within a few miles of Alexandria Bay, the fire communicated to the wooden materials under the furnace, and from thence spread through the lining on both sides. When the fire made such progress as to preclude the hope of saving the boat, she was run into Alexandria Bay, and as much of the cargo as was practicable to come at, was thrown overboard. We have not learned that any lives were lost.

Salt Works.—The Charlestown (Kanawha) Register of the 30th ult. affirms that "no district in the Union has the capacity for producing more salt than Kanawha county, yet the existing company limits the manufacture to 800,000 bushels a year, which is about one third of the amount capable of being produced from the salt wells already dug; that there are a few independent furnaces which never augment 800,000, to more than a million of bushels a year—and that the 27 salt wells on the Kanawha are capable of yielding 50,000 bushels each, annually, which would form an aggregate of 2,350,000 bushels, an amount but little short of double that was ever made in one year at the New-York works." It adds, that 20 flat boats, laden with about 40,000 bushels of salt, went down the Kanawha on the 27th, bound for the Cumberland and Wabash rivers.

How to send people out of town.—Several attempts have been made to fire the town of Montgomery, (Alabama.) But in each instance, the buildings set fire to were saved without much damage. The inhabitants determined upon a summary mode of ridding the town of suspicious persons. The young men were organized into a corps of Police, to make domiciliary visits, and it was resolved that all those who should not be able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, should be expelled by virtue of Lynch's Law, (tying them to a small tree, and whipping them,) and in a manner corresponding with its spirit. One of the subjects of the application of the law was a free colored man, who was living with a white woman there, with no ostensible means of support. He was taken, placed in a canoe, without a paddle, out from the bank and set adrift on the current of the river. Are there no such things as personal rights in Alabama? Do they think it right to put out their fires by applying water to the people whom they merely suspect of incendiary purposes? Suppose this poor free friendless colored man, thus sent adrift upon the river, should perish, either by hunger or drowning—would those who have thus treated him be guiltless of his blood?—N. Y. Spec.

## LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, May 3.

On motion of Mr. Judson the bill reported by the committee on the Criminal Code, having been printed, was taken up and received its first reading. The reading of this bill, which consists of about 120 sections, occupied nearly two hours.

Resolution passed changing the name of North Bristol to North Madison.

Bill constituting every town in the State a probate district, read second time.

Wednesday, May 13.

Resolution relieving Oliver Watkins, and suspending his execution until the 5th of November, taken up, and after a short debate, laid on the table.

Bill for an act in addition to an act for the collection of taxes, read once. The bill makes it the duty of Cashiers, Clerks, or Secretaries of banks and other monied incorporations, to transmit to the Clerks of towns where stock is owned, the amount of stock owned by individuals in such towns, on or before the 1st of October in each year.

Bill in addition to an act for the due observance of the Sabbath, read second time. The bill provides that civil process in certain cases may be issued at any time when it is lawful to perform secular business. Except in such cases process is not to be issued between sunset on Saturday evening and 12 o'clock Sunday evening.

Mr. Judson thought the provisions of the bill altogether adequate for the purposes intended, and in its present form should be unwilling to pass it.

Mr. Booth thought the bill very indefinite. It would not, he thought, be very easy to decide what is meant by "secular business."

He moved to erase the words "from the setting of the sun on Saturday night," and all that followed, and insert in lieu thereof "from the rising to the setting of the sun on Sunday," so that civil process could be issued at all other times. Mr. B. stated that great inconveniences had resulted from the present law without its having any good effect. He was not aware that any evil could result from the amendment, and he hoped it would prevail. The amendment was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

Thursday, May 20.

Mr. Wm. W. Boardman appointed to join Messrs. Ingham and Ellsworth of the house, as a committee of conference on the bill relating to petitions to the assembly which passed the House and were negatived by the Senate.

Resolution relieving Oliver Watkins until the 5th Nov., passed.

The bill in alteration of an act for securing a proper observance of the Sabbath was taken up.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Booth and Judson, and opposed by Messrs. Pitkin, Hart, and Huntington, and passed.

Committee on State Prison reported a resolution for an additional building to the prison for the confinement of female convicts.

On motion of Mr. Judson the bill reported by the committee appointed by the Governor on the criminal code was taken up and occupied the attention of the Senate the greater part of the afternoon.

The 4th section was amended on motion of Mr. Boardman so as to make the extent of the fine for man-slaughter 1000 instead of 500 dollars. Mr. Booth moved to amend the same section by substituting "ten years" for "five years," which motion was laid on the table until the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Judson, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Senate, moved an amendment to the 10th section (punishment for rape) by substituting "death" for "imprisonment for life."

Messrs. Haley and Boardman, spoke in favor of the amendment, believing that there was no crime more atrocious and deserving a severer punishment than that of a rape.

The amendment was lost.

On motion of Mr. Miner the 12th section (punishment for attempt to commit a rape) was amended by erasing "seven years" and inserting "three years."

Friday, May 21.

The committee on banks reported unfavorably on the petition for a bank at Windham; report accepted.

The act concerning crimes and punishments reported by the committee on the criminal code, was taken up and occupied the attention of the Senate all the afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday afternoon, May 14.

Bill for a public act entitled an act for forming and conducting the militia force (providing to exempt Quakers from the performance of duty) was under consideration. The question being upon its passage, Mr. Holbrook advocated the bill at great length.

Messrs. Lathrop and Loomis, of Lyme, opposed it, and moved an indefinite postponement. The motion to postpone was advocated by Holbrook, Lathrop, Miner, of Stamford, and Burrall, and decided in the affirmative.

Petition of a committee of the trustees of Washington College, praying for aid, was read and referred to a joint committee of one from a county on the part of the House.

Bill for a public act for an act in alteration and in addition to an act entitled an act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate, and insolvent, which passed this House, came from Senate with amendments. The House concurred.

Monday afternoon, May 17.

A quorum did not appear, and there was no sitting of the House.

Tuesday morning, May 18.

Committee on the Petition of the Trustees of Washington College, Messrs. Ellsworth, Carwick, Lester, Raymond, Baldwin, Sedgwick, and Holt, of Willington.

Petition of sundry manufacturers, mechanics and citizens of the town of Meriden, remonstrating against the bill respecting Hawkers and Pedlars, read and referred.

Memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town of Bristol, on the same subject, referred to a select committee.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire and report what additional improvement can be made in relation to hearing in the house, reported a resolution, that the committee be authorized to procure carpets for the passage, at an expense not exceeding the

sum of sixty-five dollars. The resolution passed, ayes 91, noes 63.

The joint committee on the State Prison made a report: that, in their opinion, the State Prison ought to be enlarged; and recommended the erection of 30 additional cells, at an expense not exceeding \$4000. The resolution, after an amendment, passed.

Bill for a public act to regulate the selling of distilled spirits, read first time.

Report of the Cashiers of the several Banks in this State, laid upon the table for the use of the members.

Bill for a public act in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes, read second time. The bill was advocated by Mr. Ellsworth, who moved an amendment, which was adopted.

Bill for an act for the regulation of civil actions, read second time—advocated by Mr. Ellsworth, and opposed by Messrs. Burrall and Holbrook, the latter of whom moved an indefinite postponement. On motion of Mr. Burrall, the bill was amended. The motion to postpone was withdrawn. The bill was then laid on the table.

Bill to repeal an act, for the settlement of estates, testate, &c. passed in May, 1829, read second time.

Bill for a public act, entitled an act for the due observance of the Sabbath, which was laid upon the table on its third reading, was now taken up: the question being upon the passage, an amendment was proposed, and carried. The bill passed.

Afternoon.—Bill for an act concerning jails and jails, read third time. Messrs. Martin and Gray remarked in favor of the bill, and Mr. Kellogg, in opposition. Bill lost.

Bill for the regulation of civil actions was read the third time and lost, ayes 43, noes 99.

Mr. Woodruff, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Isaac Leavenworth and others, reported a bill for their relief.—Passed.

Resolution declaring the last annual meeting of the Hospital Society illegal, due notice not having been given, passed.

Wednesday morning, May 19.

Committee on the Report of the Agents of the Eagle Bank—Messrs. King, Baldwin, Woodruff, Marks of B. Loomis, Shalor, Warring and Perkins.

Proposition of Yates & McIntyre on Lotteries; referred.

Mr. Brinsmade, from the committee on new towns &c., to whom was referred the petition of Horace Brainard and others, reported a bill for their relief. Report accepted, and bill in form passed.

Bill for an act concerning crimes and punishments, read a second time and laid upon the table.

Remonstrance of the citizens of the town of Berlin, in relation to pedlars and hawkers; referred.

Bill for regulating the election of directors of banks and other incorporations, read a second time.

Bill for constituting the town of Haddam a Probate district, read second time.

Bill concerning the foreclosure of mortgages, read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Ingham, laid on the table.

Bill for regulating the assessment of taxes, read a third time and passed.

Bill to secure the citizens of this State freedom of opinion in matters of religion, was now taken up, the question being on amending the bill. A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Lowry, Whittlesey, and Woodruff, took part against the bill, and in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Mussey, Lathrop, Gray, and Ellsworth in favor of the original bill. Mr. Burrall moved to amend the amendment, by providing that the witness believe in a Supreme Being. Both amendments were then agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Afternoon.—This being the time assigned for the choice of Comptroller of public accounts for the year ensuing, the House proceeded to ballot for the same—whole number of votes given in was 195, of which Elisha Phelps had 107, and was elected.

Bill appointing John Q. Wilson, Chief Judge, and Benjamin Isaacs and Jedediah Graves Associate Judges for the county of Fairfield, passed.

Bills appointing R. Booth Judge of Probate for the District of Danbury, Benjamin Isaacs for Norwalk, Charles Hawley for Stamford, David Hill for Fairfield, Fitch Wheeler for Stratford, Samuel C. Blackman for Newtown, passed.

Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the county of Fairfield, passed.

Bill for repealing an act authorizing the imprisonment of females was read third time.

Mr. Gray spoke in opposition to the bill.—He looked forward, he said, with great anxiety to the time when imprisonment for debt would be entirely abolished. He could see no reason for passing this bill at this late period. He alluded to the case of a widow being committed for the sum of 68 cents; the sums he said were generally small. He believed the object of the mover was self interest.

Mr. Hinman said, that the bill now on the table had been in operation four years, and that every year since its passage, a successful attempt had been made to repeal the act in this House, but was rejected in the Senate. He was not, he said, in favor of allowing any privileges to any one class of society. The operation of this law was not understood.—He had, he said, as favorable an opinion of women as any gentleman on the floor; but as the law now stands, the creditor can get no redress. A woman may run in debt to any amount, get her property converted into cash or notes, and set her creditors at defiance. Mr. Goff said, that since this law had been in operation, it has had a very bad effect.—Many women had, within his knowledge, contracted debts, and then taken the benefit of the act. The case alluded to by the gentleman from Lisbon, he remarked, he was acquainted with; she had property to the amount of ten or twelve hundred dollars, and of course was fully able to pay the sum for which she was committed. He had never known the law abused while it remained in force.

Mr. Loomis, of Lyme, had some doubts whether a law providing for imprisonment for debt of any description was expedient. The case of imprisonment of females, he said, was hard, but the constitution must not be violated, and if we have a law of this kind, does it not infringe upon that instrument which says no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive privileges?

Mr. Lathrop said, that he could not be made to think it unconstitutional to afford women some exclusive privileges. They are, said Mr. L., an exception. He did not think it a good time, in this enlightened period, to repeal this law. He concluded it must be the work of some cold hearted bachelor. If this bill should pass, he wished the county of Tolland should be excluded; he did not wish to have females confined in their prison.

Mr. Raymond could see no reason why they should be so much favored; he was satisfied that gross frauds were committed under the present law.

Mr. Shaler was opposed to repealing the act.—If women are to be put upon equal rights he should be in favor of the bill: they, having no voice in the affairs of state, do not enjoy equal rights.

Mr. Cooley remarked, that he hoped the bill would not pass. (He related a case that he was an eye witness to.) If they come in for equal rights, why not make them do military duty, in which case he was of opinion that plenty of officers would be obtained.

The bill was lost.

Bill to repeal an act for the settlement of estates, testate, &c. passed May 1829, read third time, and laid upon the table.

Bill for an act to regulate the selling of distilled spirits, read second time. The provisions of the bill are, that all retailers shall obtain a license, for which they shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars. Mr. Miner, of Stamford, remarked that when he introduced this bill he had two objects in view, one of which was for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the other to put a stop to the intemperate use of ardent spirits. By the passage of this bill the retailer would be obliged to raise his prices and thus the tax would fall upon the consumer. There are, said Mr. M., 18 retailers in the town of Greenwich alone, and he thought as great a proportion in the remaining towns in Fairfield county. It might be feared by some that this bill would amount to a total prohibition, he thought not, but on the contrary, we should have none but men of character. Several other gentlemen took part in the debate.

A motion was then made to refer the bill to the committee on State Prison.

Mr. Burrall then moved an indefinite postponement; carried.

Report of the Building Committee on the State House, came from the Senate referred to a joint committee; the House concurred.

The committee to whom was referred a bill to authorize assignees of notes of hand to prosecute in their own name, reported the same without amendment.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Peter Brockett of North Haven for injury received while doing military duty, reported a resolution allowing him \$200; read first time.

Bill for an act concerning the Corporation of Yale College, read once.

Thursday, May 20.

The committee on new towns, &c. reported a bill for constituting the town of Bristol a probate district, read once.

Bill to secure to the citizens of this State freedom of opinion in matters of religion, read a third time. A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the amendment passed yesterday, which was lost—Ayes 75, Noes 104.

Mr. Betts moved the following amendment:—That no person who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, shall on account of his religious opinions, be judged an incompetent witness in any Court of Judicature in this State.

The amendment passed.

Mr. Whittlesey moved to amend the amendment, by inserting after the words Supreme Being, the words "and his accountability thereto"—negatived.

Another amendment was proposed, by adding to the close of the bill the words, "any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; lost, ayes 55, noes 108.

Mr. Boyd moved that when the question be taken, it be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. Jackson, of Middletown, was opposed: he did not see the object of consuming the time of the House. Mr. Boyd withdrew his motion. The motion was renewed by Mr. Woodruff, and they were ordered by the House. The bill then passed by yeas and nays. Yeas 147, nays 50.

Petition of the President and Fellows of Yale College for more money, referred to the committee on the petition of Washington College on the same subject.

Bill for an act relating to Sheriffs, read once.

Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for New-Haven county, passed.

Afternoon.—The order of the day being the choice of a Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March next, the House proceeded to ballot for the same. Whole number of votes given was 195, of which Gideon Tomlinson had 158, and is elected.

The House now resumed the consideration of the resolution suspending the execution of the sentence of death upon Oliver Watkins until the 5th of November next. The resolution passed.

Friday, May 21.

Resolution to amend the Constitution of this State so as to reduce the number of representatives to one from each town, read once.

Bill for laying a duty on premiums received by insurance companies not incorporated by this State, read first time.

Bill for the regulation of inspectors of provisions and other articles of commerce, read first time.

Bill to repeal an act concerning fisheries, read second time.

Bill for constituting the town of Bristol a Probate district, read second time. The rules of the House were dispensed with, and the bill received its third reading, and passed.

Bill allowing the county of Hartford twelve Deputy Sheriffs, read the third time and passed.

Bill constituting the town of Haddam a Probate district, read third time and passed.

Bill for an act concerning the Corporation of Yale College, read third time and passed.

Bill to authorize assignees of notes of hand in certain cases to prosecute in their own name, read a third time and passed.

Bill appointing Isaac Kellogg, Judge of Probate for the district of New-Hartford, for the year ensuing, passed.

Bill for the regulation of civil actions, read once. Bill concerning licensed Taverns, &c. read once.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships Havre and Nile, from Havre, arrived at New-York, Paris papers to the 2d April are received. From the Daily Advertiser we extract the following articles:—

Great uncertainty had prevailed concerning the prospects of the Ministry and the Chambers. The Paris Gazette speaks of the dissolution of the Chamber as already consummated; while a report was circulated on the 1st that they would sit again in June, with such appearance of authenticity, that several deputies postponed their departure from the metropolis to await it. Polignac, it is now stated, will remain in great influence.

There was, for a time, a report that M. de Villele was to be restored to power; but that was considered entirely unfounded at our last dates.

Two frigates, destined for the Algiers expedition, have sailed from Cherbourg for Brest, and the whole were expected soon to depart; 100 chain cables have been making for them at Newcastle.

The Porte has granted the Servians the free exercise of their religion, requiring only a moderate contribution.

The following intelligence from Lisbon is dated the 10th of March. "The Spanish Ambassador, M. de Monte Alegre, lately received positive orders from his government to remonstrate in strong terms with Don Miguel and his Ministry, call upon them to grant the amnesty so anxiously desired by the nation, and declare, that if the act were not shortly published, he would suspend his diplomatic relations with Portugal. The Viscount Santareno frankly declared, that it was impossible to comply with the demand of the Spanish Cabinet, that all that at the present moment could be promised was that the amnesty should be granted as soon as Don Miguel had been acknowledged by all the European powers, but nevertheless accompanied by the restrictions agreed upon between the Portuguese Ministry and Lord Aberdeen. The Spanish Ambassador has consequently ceased all official communication with Don Miguel and his Ministers.

A private letter from Cadiz, of March 5, states that the Spanish expedition against Mexico would sail on the 8th. The fleet would consist of a ship of the line, a frigate, two sloops, a brig, and transports. It is stated that the expedition would be ready to take its departure from Cuba for its destination in the month of August, and to consist of 22,000 soldiers.

Algiers.—It has been decided by a Council of War, at which the Dauphin presided, that a corps de reserve shall be formed in the environs of Marseilles, Toulon and Cette, to consist of 8,000 or 10,000 men to be ready to supply reinforcements in case of need, and relieve such regiments as may suffer most.

The command of the corps, will, it is said, be given to Lieut. Gen. Viscount de Montesquieu Fesencze, who commanded a bridge in the corps of Marshal Davoust, in the Russian campaign.

It is stated that the expedition to Algiers will sail on the 5th May, and that the regiments which are to embark are to be at Toulon on the 28th of April.

Two vessels laden with 15,000 cannon balls destined for the African expedition had arrived at Toulon.

The Augsburg Gazette says the second instalment of the indemnity to Russian merchants has been made by the Porte, which, it is said, has obtained a deduction of several hundred thousand piastres. This indulgence is partly ascribed to the efforts of Hali Pacha, Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and partly to the punctuality with which the Sultan fulfils all his engagements. It is said preparations were observable in the Russian army for withdrawing behind the Balkan.

The French and British Ambassadors were busily engaged in settling the affairs of Greece.

The King of Prussia has sent a rescript to Field Marshal Count Diebitzsch, with the insignia of the order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds.

CINCINNATI, May 12, 1850.

Another Steam-Boat Disaster.—We are this day apprised of another Steam-Boat disaster on the Ohio River. 200 miles below Louisville, at Rockport, the steam-boat Tigress, took fire on the cabin roof, and finding it could not be got under she was run to the shore, when from the fact of her having 300 kegs of gunpowder on board the passengers fled, except one or two who attempted to scuttle her: not proving successful in due time, they evacuated to a man, and in two minutes she exploded, filling the air with variety of hardware which laded on the beach—no lives lost—all the baggage, books and papers gone—she was principally loaded for this place, and our offices suffer—the boat insured at New-Orleans, policy said to have expired, total loss supposed \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Congress.—Mr. M'Duffie's proposition for a repeal of the Tariff laws, submitted in the shape of an amendment to the revenue bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures has been under discussion for several days in the House of Representatives. Among the speakers against the amendment and in favor of the tariff policy we notice the name of Mr. Young of this State. The question on the amendment was taken in committee of the whole on Tuesday last and decided in the negative, ayes 62, nays 112. After the bill was reported to the House, Mr. M'Duffie's amendment renewed by him, and the first branch, proposing a repeal of the tariff of 1828, was negatived, yeas 68, nays 120. An amendment was then offered, proposing a reduction of the duty on Salt to 15 cents after September next, and to 10 cents a year after that time, which was agreed to, yeas 185, nays 83. Mr. Wilde then proposed an amendment, embracing substantially a simple repeal of the tariff of 1828, which was negatived, 69 to 119. A debate then ensued in relation to the duties on iron, hemp, &c. &c. but before any vote was taken the House adjourned. On Wednesday, the bill was again resumed, and the amendment reducing the duty on salt, reconsidered. Several motions were then made for reducing the duty on iron, slates, molasses, and other articles, which gave rise to an animated debate, but the motions were all rejected, and the bill passed.—The votes on the various questions decided in the course of the debate, indicate pretty clearly the feelings of the House on the subject of the Tariff.—Conn. Cour.